



focus



O N S P A N I S H S O C I E T Y

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Focus on Spanish Society is published by the Social Studies Office of **Funcas**. The aim of this publication is to depict the Spanish social situation and provide brief insights into some of its most relevant aspects. *Focus on Spanish Society* consists of three sections. The first section, **SPAIN IN EUROPE**, draws attention to recently published statistical data and puts the Spanish case in comparative perspective. The second section, **PUBLIC OPINION TRENDS**, examines in more detail one particular social issue as perceived by the Spanish public and manifested through opinion surveys. Finally, the third section **FOLLOW-UP SOCIAL DATA** presents several social indicators related to demography and families, labour market and education, health and welfare benefits and services.



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SPAIN IN EUROPE

Beyond the TFR: Spain in the European low-fertility context

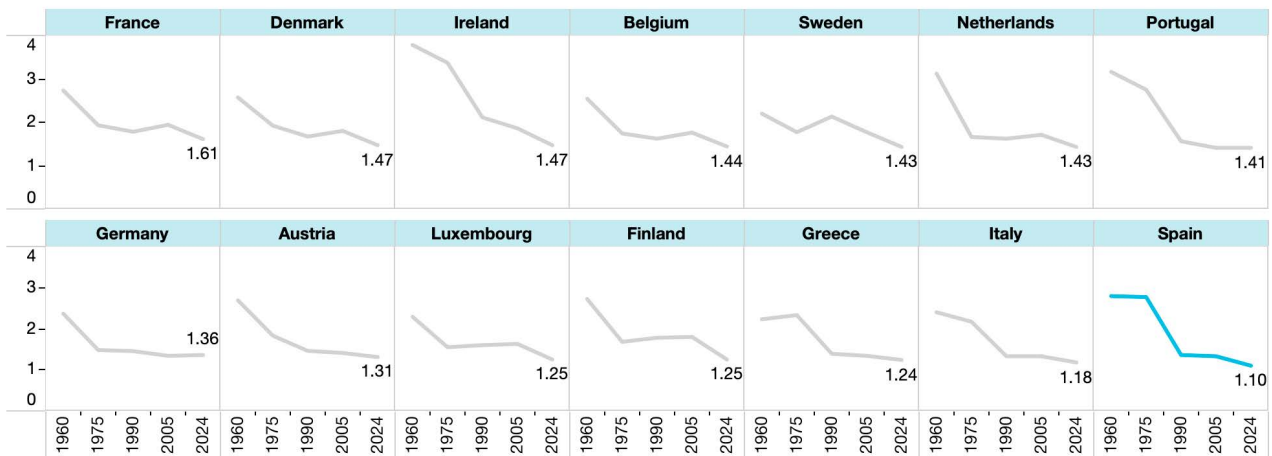
Most international comparisons of the fertility crisis rely on the Total Fertility Rate (TFR), an indicator that estimates the average number of children a woman would have if, throughout her reproductive life, she were exposed to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. Its usefulness is clear, since it captures the intensity of fertility at a particular point in time and allows for consistent cross-country comparisons. From this perspective, Spain's position within Western Europe is unambiguous. After a particularly rapid decline from the late 1970s onwards, Spain has converged towards the lowest fertility levels in the EU-14 (figure 1).

After a particularly rapid decline from the late 1970s onwards, Spain has converged towards the lowest fertility levels in the EU-14



FIGURE 1

Total Fertility Rate
EU-14. 1960-2024



Note: The indicator used is the Total Fertility Rate, obtained from Eurostat (demo_find), with the following exceptions, obtained from the Human Fertility Database: Spain (1960), Germany (1960-1990), and Sweden (1960). The TFR estimates the average number of children a woman would have if she experienced the specific fertility rates observed in a given year throughout her reproductive life.

Spain’s low fertility is not merely part of a broader European trend, but one of its most pronounced expressions

In 2024, Spain recorded a TFR of 1.10 children per woman, below Italy, Greece, Germany, Portugal, the Netherlands, the Nordic countries, Belgium, Ireland and France (figure 1), and the provisional estimate for 2025, at 1.11, points to continued stagnation at exceptionally low levels. This confirms that Spain’s low fertility is not merely part of a broader European trend, but one of its most pronounced expressions. However, the TFR has an important limitation: it does not distinguish whether the fall in births mainly reflects the postponement of motherhood or whether it also points to an actual reduction in the final number of children women have.

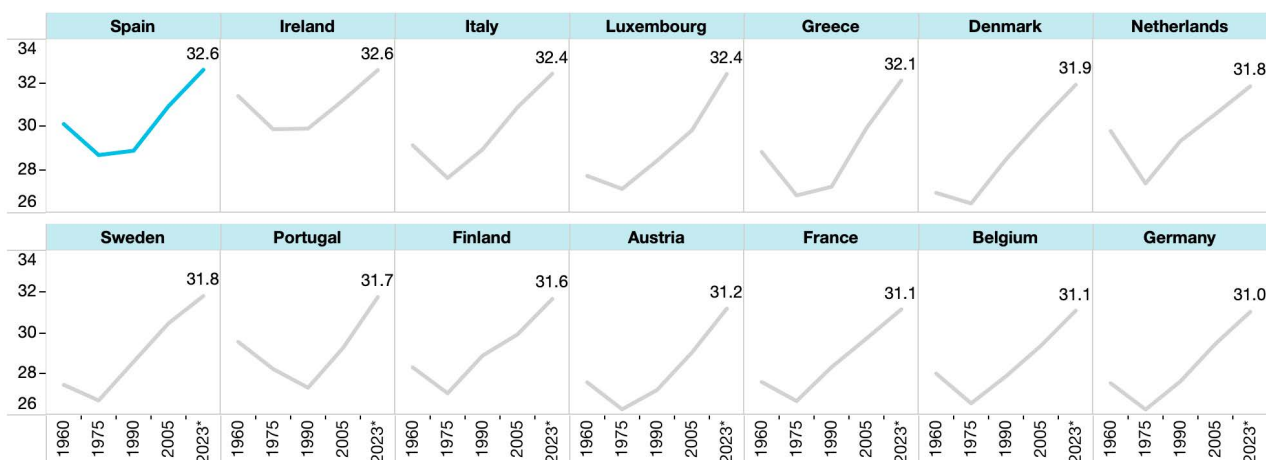
This distinction might be central to understanding the Spanish case. In societies where women have children at increasingly later ages, the TFR may fall sharply even if some of those births eventually take place later in life. In that case, the indicator captures a timing effect. Births have not necessarily disappeared but have been shifted forward in time. The key question, therefore, is whether Spain is characterised simply by later motherhood, or whether this postponement also results in an incomplete recovery of fertility.

Mother’s mean age at birth helps address this question. In 2023, Spain’s exceeded 32 years and ranked among the Western European countries with the most delayed motherhood (figure 2). The postponement of childbearing is a widespread trend across Europe, but in Spain it is particularly pronounced. The shift of births towards older ages reduces the time available



FIGURE 2

Mother’s Mean Age at Birth
EU-14. 1960–2023



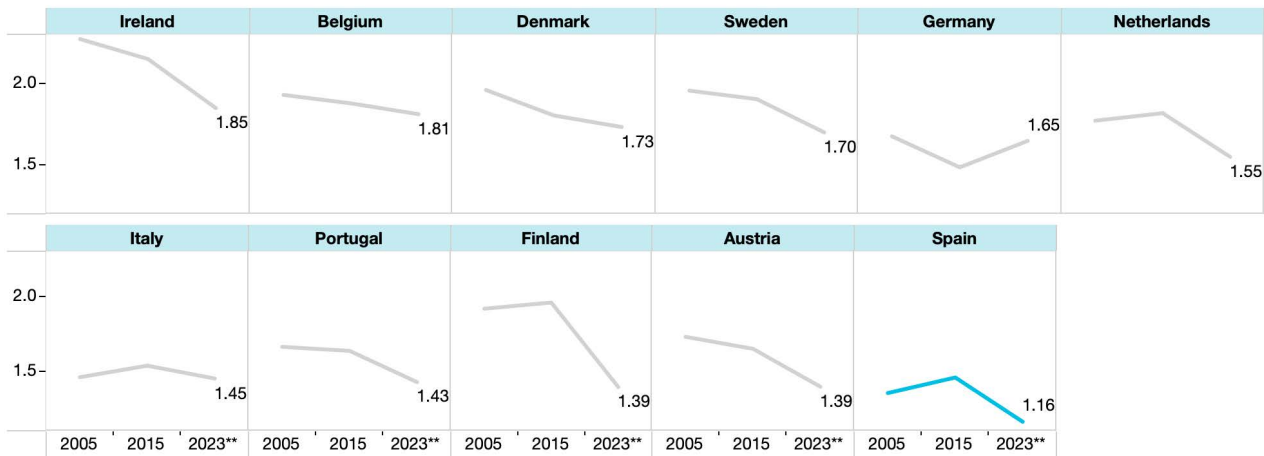
(*) If data for 2023 was missing, closest year selected.

Note: The indicator used is the Period Mean Age at Birth (MAB), obtained from the mabRR.txt file in the Human Fertility Database, with the following exceptions, with data from Eurostat (demo_find): Greece and Luxembourg. The MAB variable measures the average age at which women give birth in a given year, taking into account all births recorded during that period.



FIGURE 3

Tempo-Adjusted Total Fertility Rate
EU-14*. 2005–2022/23



(*) No data available for France, Greece and Luxembourg. (**) If data for 2023 was missing, closest year selected.

Note: The indicator used is the tempo-adjusted Total Fertility Rate (adjTFR), obtained from the adjtfrRR.txt file in the Human Fertility Database Database using the Bongaarts-Feeney method. This indicator partially corrects the conventional TFR for the effects of delayed childbearing in order to better approximate the underlying fertility level.

to have a second or third child, especially in contexts marked by labour market instability, difficulties in accessing housing and persistent work-life balance constraints.

To partially isolate the effect of delayed motherhood, it is useful to consider the tempo-adjusted TFR, which corrects the conventional TFR for changes in the timing of births. This indicator shows that part of Spain’s low fertility is indeed explained by the postponement of childbearing (figure 3). Spain’s relative position improves slightly once this adjustment is made. Yet the country still remains among the lowest-fertility countries in Western Europe. The gap with Belgium, Ireland and some Nordic countries narrows, but it is still quite large (figure 3).

The European comparison therefore points to an important conclusion: Spain’s fertility crisis cannot be understood solely as a timing crisis. Delayed motherhood is an essential part of the diagnosis, but it does not provide the whole explanation. Even after adjusting for postponement, Spain’s underlying fertility level remains very low.

Spain’s fertility crisis cannot be understood solely as a timing crisis. Delayed motherhood is an essential part of the diagnosis, but it does not provide the whole explanation



Delayed childbearing and incomplete fertility recovery

Cohort fertility analysis completes this interpretation. Completed Cohort Fertility (CCF) measures the average number of children that a real generation of women has by the end of its reproductive life. Unlike the TFR, it does not capture fertility in a single year, but the cumulative outcome of a cohort's reproductive trajectory.

From this perspective, Spain's evolution confirms that the postponement of motherhood is not fully compensated for at later ages. Women born in 1940 had, on average, approximately 2.6 children. Among the 1950 cohort, this figure fell to 2.2; among those born in 1960, to 1.8; among the 1970 cohort, to 1.5; and among women born around 1980, to around 1.4 children per woman (figure 4). The decline is both sharp and sustained, placing Spain among the countries with the lowest completed fertility in Western Europe.

The comparison with other European countries reinforces the distinctiveness of the Spanish case. All European societies have experienced a decline in completed fertility since the cohorts born in the mid-twentieth century. Nevertheless, some have maintained comparatively higher levels of fertility recovery. France, Sweden and Finland show relatively high completed fertility among recent cohorts. Spain, by contrast, is closer to the lowest levels, alongside Italy, Greece and Germany (figure 4).

Spanish women are not only having children later; on average, they are also ending up with fewer children

This evidence indicates that Spanish women are not only having children later; on average, they are also ending up with fewer children. The postponement of motherhood therefore takes place in a context where later fertility recovery is limited. When the first child arrives late, the chances of having a second or third child decline, and this reduction is not fully offset at the end of reproductive life.

Spain's position in the European fertility crisis should therefore be understood as the combination of two processes. The first is a very late reproductive calendar, which places the country among those with the highest mean ages at birth in Western Europe (figure 2). The second is persistently low completed fertility, showing that postponement does not only mean delayed births, but also births that ultimately do not occur (figure 4).

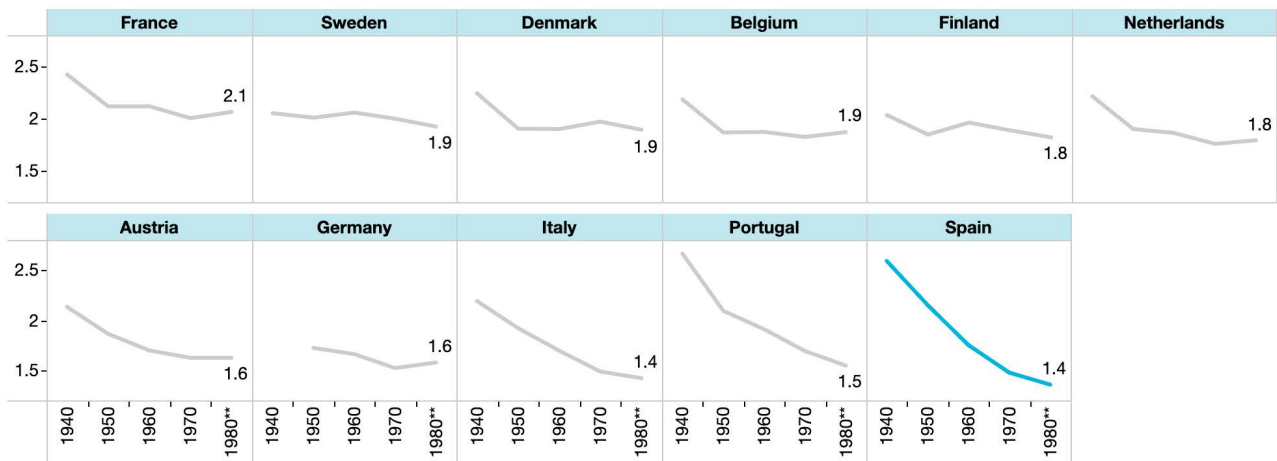
Taken together, the available indicators provide a more precise picture than the TFR alone. Spain is not simply a case of late motherhood. It also represents a regime of incomplete fertility recovery, in which the postponement of births and the reduction in final family size reinforce each other. This combination explains why Spain occupies a particularly acute position within Europe's low-fertility crisis.

Spain is not simply a case of late motherhood. It also represents a regime of incomplete fertility recovery



FIGURE 4

Completed Cohort Fertility
EU-14*. 1940–1980 Birth Cohorts



(*) No data available for Greece, Ireland and Luxembourg. (**) 1979 data for France, Netherlands and Spain; 1978 data for Italy. Data for Belgium reflects Completed Fertility at 42 years old. Data for Germany is for the 1975 cohort, with Completed Fertility at 42 years old.

Note: The indicator used is the Completed Cohort Fertility (CCF), obtained from the ccfvH.txt file in the Human Fertility Database. The CCF variable measures the average number of children that an actual cohort of women ends up having by the end of their reproductive lives.



PUBLIC OPINION TRENDS

Satisfaction with the Spanish healthcare system: a gradual but persistent decline

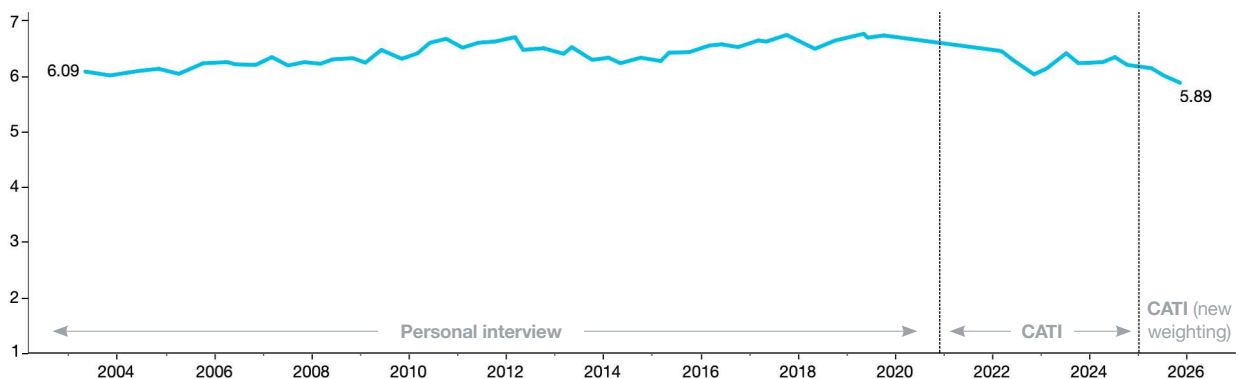
In November 2025, the average level of satisfaction with the Spanish public healthcare system stood at 5.89 on a scale from 1 to 10, the lowest value recorded

In November 2025, the average level of satisfaction with the Spanish public healthcare system stood at 5.89 on a scale from 1 (very dissatisfied) to 10 (very satisfied), according to data from the Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS). This is the lowest value recorded in the period covered by the series, which runs from May 2003 to November 2025 (**figure 1**). Satisfaction rose gradually between 2005 and 2009, before increasing more sharply in 2010. It remained relatively high in the first years of the Great Recession, but this resilience proved short-lived. This upward trend came to an end in 2012, when satisfaction began to decline, reaching a low point around 2014. In the following years, the public's assessment improved again, suggesting a partial recovery in confidence. Since 2019, however, the trend must have once more



FIGURE 1

Satisfaction rating with the performance of the public healthcare system in Spain
May 2003 - November 2025. **Rating in a 1-10 scale**



Note: CATI=Computer Assisted Telephone Interview. **Question:** How satisfied are you with the functioning of the public healthcare system in Spain? To answer, please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means that you are “very dissatisfied” and 10 means that you are “very satisfied”.
Source: CIS, Series no. L.1.02.02.011.

turned downwards. This recent shift should be interpreted with some caution, as it coincides with two methodological changes in the CIS series, but it nevertheless points to a renewed weakening in citizens' evaluations of the public healthcare system.

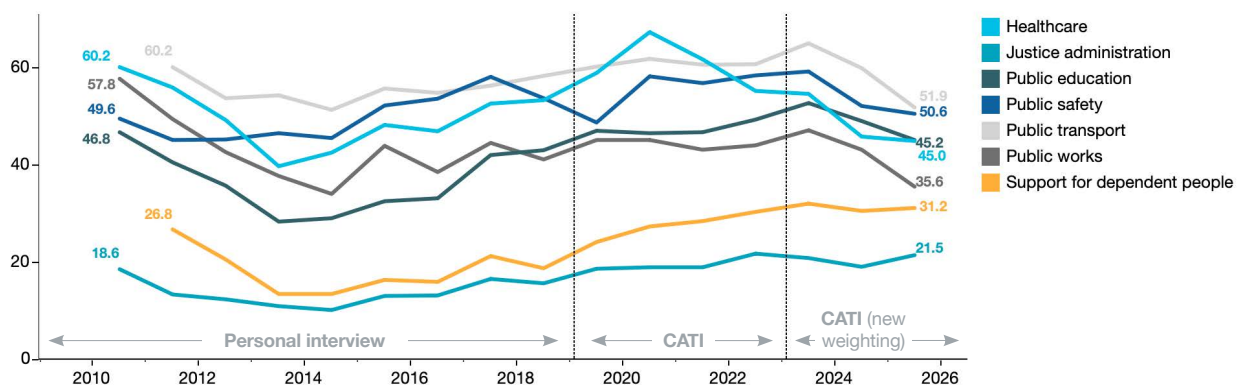
The comparison with other public services confirms the downward trend already observed in the average satisfaction score. When satisfaction is measured as the share of respondents who say the service works in a very or a fairly satisfactory way, the decline is equally clear. Healthcare satisfaction had risen from July 2013 to an extraordinary peak in July 2020, when it reached 67% (an unusually high level likely linked to the exceptional context of the pandemic). Since then, it has fallen steadily, reaching 45% in July 2025 (figure 2). This decline should be read against a broader pattern of weakening satisfaction with several public services: public transport, public safety, public education and public works also fall in the 2024-2025 period. Healthcare, however, stands out both because of the magnitude of the decline and because it started earlier, immediately after the 2020 peak. At the same time, both the satisfaction with justice administration and the satisfaction with public support for dependent people, despite remaining comparatively low, have followed an upward path since 2013–2014.

The decline should be read against a broader pattern of weakening satisfaction with several public services

The breakdown by ideological self-placement adds a more nuanced layer to this picture (figure 3). Given the political salience of welfare policies, one might expect satisfaction with the healthcare system to vary clearly along the left-right scale. The CIS data for 2025, however, do not support that expectation.

FIGURE 2

Respondants saying the service works in a very or fairly satisfactory way 2010 - 2025. Percentages

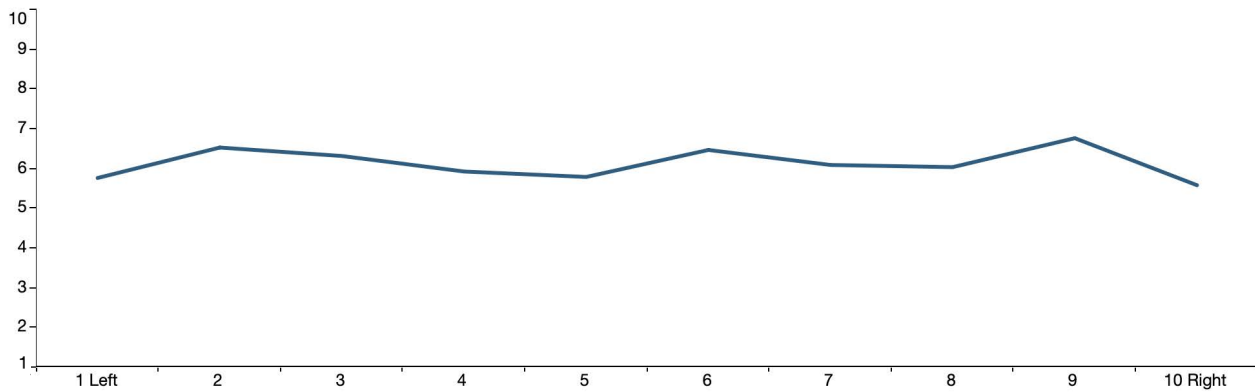


Note: CATI=Computer Assisted Telephone Interview. **Question:** To what extent would you say that each of the following public services functions satisfactorily: very, fairly, not very, or not at all?
Source: CIS, Series nos. A.8.03.01.017, A.8.03.01.21, A.8.03.01.22, A.8.03.01.29, A.8.03.01.30, A.8.03.01.57, A.8.03.01.60, A.8.03.01.61, A.8.03.01.62, A.8.03.01.63, A.8.03.01.64, A.8.03.01.65, A.8.03.01.68, A.8.03.01.69.



FIGURE 3

Satisfaction rating with the performance of the public healthcare system in Spain, by ideological self-placement
 2025. **Rating in a 1-10 scale**



Question: How satisfied are you with the functioning of the public healthcare system in Spain? To answer, please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means that you are “very dissatisfied” and 10 means that you are “very satisfied”.

Source: CIS, Study no. 3531.

Satisfaction does not increase or decrease steadily as respondents move from left to right

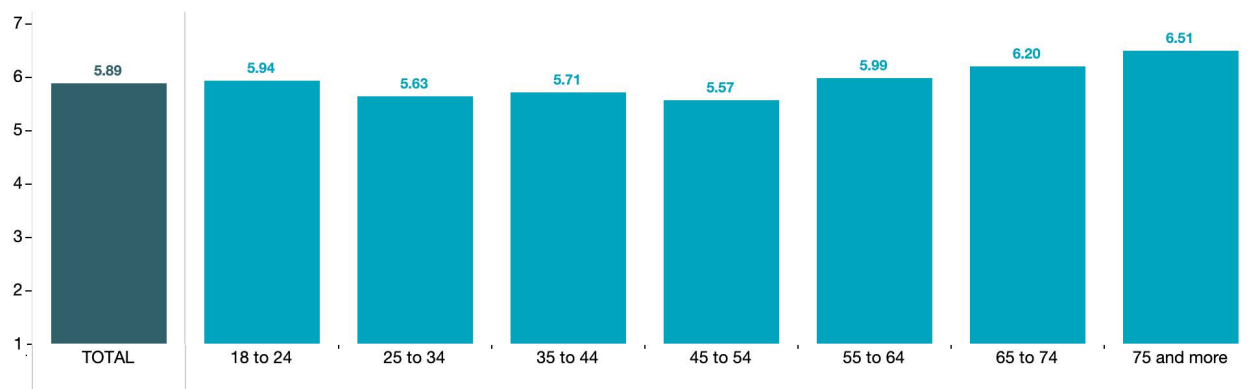
Satisfaction does not increase or decrease steadily as respondents move from left to right, nor does it reveal any political polarization.

Age, by contrast, introduces a clearer pattern. Satisfaction levels barely differ among those under 55. From the age of 55 onwards, however, assessments become more positive, rising steadily across the older age groups and reaching the highest level among those aged 75 and over. This is a relevant finding



FIGURE 4

Satisfaction rating with the performance of the public healthcare system in Spain, by age
 2025. **Rating in a 1-10 scale**



Question: How satisfied are you with the functioning of the public healthcare system in Spain? To answer, please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means that you are “very dissatisfied” and 10 means that you are “very satisfied”.

Source: CIS, Study no. 3531.

because older citizens tend to use healthcare services more frequently and have more sustained contact with the system. Their higher satisfaction may therefore suggest that, despite the pressures affecting the Spanish public healthcare system, it continues to be valued by those with greater healthcare needs (**figure 4**).

From the age of 55 onwards, satisfaction levels become more positive, rising steadily across the older age groups and reaching the highest level among those aged 75 and over



FOLLOW UP SOCIAL DATA



POPULATION

Population. life expectancy and dependency

	Total population	Average age	67 and older (%)	Life expectancy at birth (men)	Life expectancy at birth (women)	Life expectancy at 65 (men)	Life expectancy at 65 (women)	Dependency rate (older than 66)	Dependency rate
2015	46,425,722	42.5	16.3	79.9	85.4	18.8	22.6	24.1	47.3
2016	46,418,884	42.7	16.6	80.3	85.8	19.1	23.0	24.7	47.9
2017	46,497,393	43.0	16.9	80.3	85.7	19.1	23.0	25.1	48.5
2018	46,645,070	43.2	17.0	80.4	85.8	19.2	23.0	25.4	48.9
2019	46,918,951	43.4	17.2	80.8	86.2	19.4	23.4	25.5	49.0
2020	47,318,050	43.6	17.3	79.5	85.0	18.3	22.3	25.8	48.9
2021	47,400,798	43.8	17.5	80.2	85.8	18.9	23.1	26.0	48.8
2022	47,486,727	44.1	17.7	80.4	85.7	19.1	23.0	26.3	48.5
2023	48,085,361	44.2	17.8	81.1	86.3	19.7	23.5	26.4	48.5
2024	48,619,695	44.4	18.0	81.4	86.5	19.9	23.6	26.6	48.1
2025	49,128,297	44.6	18.3					26.9	47.8
2026**	49,590,099		18.5					27.3	47.4
Source	ECP	IDB	ECP	IDB	IDB	IDB	IDB	ECP	ECP

Migration

	Foreign population (%)	Foreign-born population (%)	Foreign-born with Spanish nationality (% over total foreign born)	Immigration	Emigration
2015	9.6	12.7	31.8	342,114	343,875
2016	9.5	12.7	33.0	414,746	327,325
2017	9.5	12.9	34.4	532,132	368,860
2018	9.8	13.3	34.2	643,684	309,526
2019	10.3	14.0	33.8	750,480	296,248
2020	11.1	14.8	32.9	467,918	248,561
2021	11.4	15.3	33.1	887,960 ^a	696,866 ^b
2022	11.6	15.7	33.6	1,258,894	531,889
2023	12.7	17.1	32.2	1,250,991	608,695
2024	13.4	18.2	32.1	1,288,562	662,294
2025	14.1	19.3	32.2		
2026**	14.6	20.2	32.8		
Source	ECP	ECP	ECP	EMCR and EM*	EMCR and EM*

ECP: Estadística Continua de Población. IDB: Indicadores Demográficos Básicos. EM: Estadística de Migraciones. EMCR: Estadística de Migraciones y Cambios de Residencia

^a Break in the series.

* Estadística de Migraciones y Cambios de Residencia (2021 onwards), Estadística de Migraciones (up to 2020). Series not comparable.

** Provisional Data

Dependency rate: (15 or less years old population + 67 or more years old population) / 16-66 years old population, as a percentage. **Dependency rate (older than 66):** 67 or more years old population / 16-66 years old population, as a percentage.



HOUSEHOLDS & FAMILIES

Households

	Households (thousands)	Average household size	Households with one person younger than 65 (%)	Households with one person older than 65 (%)	Single-parent households (%)	Emancipation rate 25-29 years old (%)
2015	18,376	2.51	14.6	10.7	8.2	48.2
2016	18,444	2.50	14.6	10.9	8.3	47.2
2017	18,513	2.49	14.2	11.4	8.6	46.1
2018	18,581	2.49	14.3	11.5	8.3	46.1
2019	18,697	2.49	14.9	11.2	9.0	45.9
2020	18,794	2.49	15.0	11.4	9.1	43.2
2021	18,746	2.51	15.6	11.0	9.0	37.9
2022	19,078	2.49	15.4	11.7	8.8	40.4
2023	19,369	2.48	16.4	12.0	8.4	42.5
2024	19,537	2.48	16.3	11.9	9.5	42.3
2025	19,760	2.48				43.5
2026*	19,918	2.47				43.7
Source	EPA	EPA	EPF	EPF	EPF	EPA

EPF: Encuesta de Presupuestos Familiares. EPA: Encuesta de Población Activa.

* First quarter data

Note: The EPA data from 2021 onwards are calculated using a new population base. The EPF data in 2023 are not strictly comparable with previous ones, as they are based on new population estimates.

Single-parent households (%): One adult with a child /children

Emancipation rate 25-29 years old (%): Percentage of persons (25-29 years old) living in households in which they are not children of the reference person.

Nuptiality & divorces

	Marriages per inhabitant	Marriages per inhabitant (Spanish)	Marriages per inhabitant (foreigners)	First marriages over total marriages (%)	Mean age at first marriage, (men)	Mean age at first marriage, (women)	Same sex marriages, (men) (%)	Same sex marriages, (women) (%)	Mixed marriages (%)	Divorces per inhabitant
2014	0.49	0.52	0.34	84.3	34.4	32.3	1.03	0.98	13.7	0.29
2015	0.52	0.55	0.34	83.7	34.8	32.7	1.14	1.07	13.1	0.28
2016	0.54	0.58	0.37	83.1	35.1	32.9	1.25	1.22	13.2	0.28
2017	0.55	0.58	0.38	82.4	35.3	33.2	1.34	1.33	14.0	0.29
2018	0.53	0.57	0.36	81.5	35.6	33.4	1.41	1.50	14.2	0.28
2019	0.53	0.57	0.37	80.5	36.0	33.9	1.50	1.59	15.1	0.27
2020	0.28	0.30	0.22	76.6	37.1	34.9	1.66	1.86	17.3	0.23
2021	0.47	0.52	0.30	80.4	36.8	34.6	1.48	1.93	14.8	0.25
2022	0.58	0.63	0.37	81.4	36.7	34.6	1.59	1.89	15.3	0.24
2023	0.55	0.60	0.35	81.5	36.9	34.9	1.84	2.09	16.7	0.22
2024	0.55	0.61	0.36	81.4	37.3	35.2	2.02	2.16	16.7	0.24
Source	IDB	IDB	IDB	IDB	IDB	IDB	MNP	MNP	MNP	IDB

IDB: Indicadores Demográficos Básicos. MNP: Movimiento Natural de la Población.

Marriages per inhabitant: Average number of times an individual would marry in his or her lifetime, if the same age-specific nuptiality intensity were to be maintained as observed in the current year. **Mixed marriage:** Marriage of a Spaniard to a foreigner. **Divorces per inhabitant:** Average number of times an individual would divorce in his or her lifetime, if the same intensity of divorce by age as observed in the current year were to be maintained.



HOUSEHOLDS & FAMILIES

Fertility (I)

	Average age at first child, total women	Average age at first child, Spanish women	Average age at first child, foreign women	Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate (Spanish women)	Total fertility rate (foreign women)
2014	30.6	31.1	27.5	1.32	1.27	1.61
2015	30.7	31.2	27.6	1.33	1.28	1.65
2016	30.8	31.3	27.6	1.33	1.28	1.71
2017	30.9	31.5	27.6	1.31	1.25	1.70
2018	31.0	31.6	27.8	1.26	1.20	1.64
2019	31.1	31.7	28.1	1.23	1.17	1.58
2020	31.2	31.8	28.3	1.18	1.13	1.45
2021	31.5	32.1	28.8	1.18	1.15	1.35
2022	31.6	32.2	28.5	1.16	1.12	1.35
2023	31.5	32.2	28.5	1.12	1.09	1.28
2024	31.5	32.3	28.4	1.10	1.07	1.27
Source	IDB	IDB	IDB	IDB	IDB	IDB

Fertility (II)

	Births to unmarried mothers (%)	Births to unmarried Spanish mothers (%)	Births to unmarried foreign mothers (%)	Abortion rate	Abortions by women born in Spain (%)
2014	42.5	43.1	39.7	10.5	63.3
2015	44.5	45.5	39.6	10.4	63.9
2016	45.9	47.0	40.7	10.4	64.5
2017	46.8	48.1	41.1	10.5	64.6
2018	47.3	48.9	41.2	11.1	63.7
2019	48.4	50.1	42.4	11.5	62.6
2020	47.6	50.0	39.3	10.3	64.1
2021	49.3	52.0	39.2	10.7	65.1
2022	50.1	53.1	40.3	11.7	66.7
2023	50.0	52.7	41.5	12.2	63.1
2024	50.0	52.4	42.9	12.4	62.2
Source	IDB	IDB	IDB	MS	MS

IDB: Indicadores Demográficos Básicos. MS: Ministerio Sanidad.

Total fertility rate: Average number of children a woman would have during her childbearing life if she were to maintain the same age-specific fertility intensity as observed in the current year. **Abortion rate:** Number of abortions / women between 15 and 44 years old x 1,000. **Abortion by women born in Spain (%):** Abortions by women born in Spain as percentage of all abortions by women living in Spain.



EDUCATION

Educational attainment

	Population 25 years and older with primary education (%)	Population 25 years and older with tertiary education (%)	Population 25-34 years old with primary education (%)	Population 25-34 years old with tertiary education (%)
2015	25.2	29.3	7.3	41.0
2016	24.2	29.8	7.2	41.0
2017	23.2	30.4	6.7	42.6
2018	22.3	31.1	6.3	44.3
2019	20.9	32.3	5.8	46.5
2020	19.2	33.4	5.5	47.4
2021	18.4	34.1	5.6	48.5
2022	18.0	34.4	5.6	50.2
2023	17.8	34.9	5.3	52.0
2024	17.0	35.4	5.0	52.6
2025	16.8	35.8	4.7	52.4
2026*	16.5	36.6	4.6	53.1
Source	EPA	EPA	EPA	EPA

Educational enrollment ratios

	Gross enrollment rate in pre-primary education, first cycle	Gross enrollment rate in upper secondary education (general)	Gross enrollment rate in upper secondary education (vocational)	Gross enrollment rate in tertiary education (vocational)	Gross enrollment rate in tertiary education (university: undergraduate and postgraduate)
2014	34.2	80.7	41.5	41.7	47.4
2015	35.1	80.2	40.3	41.0	47.4
2016	36.7	76.9	38.5	43.6	47.7
2017	38.5	74.3	37.8	45.1	47.6
2018	39.9	72.5	38.1	44.9	47.1
2019	41.3	71.0	38.8	47.3	46.7
2020	36.0	70.4	41.1	53.6	47.6
2021	42.0	69.5	42.3	54.6	47.3
2022	46.0	67.1	42.6	55.4	46.1
2023	47.9	65.8	43.4	57.3	45.7
2024	49.3	62.7	43.3	58.0	45.8
Source	MEFPD and ECP	MEFPD and ECP	MEFPD and ECP	MEFPD and ECP	MU and ECP



EDUCATION

Educational outcomes and expenditure

	Graduation rate in 4-year university degrees (%)	Drop-out rate in undergraduate studies (%)	Early school leavers from education and training (%)	Public expenditure (%GDP)	Private expenditure (%GDP)	Private expenditure (% total expenditure in education)
2015	51.8	33.2	20.0	4.29	1.36	24.1
2016	52.8	33.2	19.0	4.24	1.34	24.1
2017	53.4	31.7	18.3	4.22	1.30	23.7
2018	54.8	31.4	17.9	4.18	1.33	24.2
2019	55.5	30.6	17.3	4.24	1.31	23.7
2020			16.0	4.89	1.43	22.7
2021			13.3	4.84	1.28	20.4
2022			13.9	4.62		
2023			13.7	4.54		
2024			13.0	4.48		
2025			12.8			
Source	MU	MU	MEFPD	MEFPD	OECD	OECD

EPA: Encuesta de Población Activa. MEFPD: Ministerio de Educación, Formación Profesional y Deporte. ECP: Estadística Continua de Población. MU: Ministerio de Universidades. OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

* EPA data are for the first quarter.

Note: The EPA data from 2021 onwards are calculated using a new population base.

Gross enrollment rate in pre-primary education, first cycle: Enrolled in early childhood education as a percentage of the population aged 0 to 2 years. **Gross enrollment rate in upper secondary education (general):** General secondary enrollment (Bachillerato) as a percentage of the population aged 16 to 17. **Gross enrollment rate in upper secondary education (vocational):** On-site and distance learning enrollment. Enrolled in intermediate level training cycles (Ciclos Formativos de Grado Medio) as a percentage of the population aged 16 to 17. **Gross enrollment rate in tertiary education (vocational):** On-site and distance learning enrolment. Enrolled in higher level training cycles (Ciclos Formativos de Grado Superior) as a percentage of the population aged 18 to 19. **Gross enrollment rate in tertiary education (university: undergraduate or postgraduate studies):** Enrolled in official bachelor's or master's degrees as a percentage of the population aged 18 to 24. **Graduation rate in 4-year university degrees (%):** Percentage of students who complete the degree in the theoretical time foreseen or in one additional academic year. **Drop-out rate in undergraduate studies (%):** New entrants in an academic year who stop studying in one of the following 3 years. **Early school leavers from education and training (%):** Percentage of the population aged 18-24 who have not completed upper secondary education and are not in any form of education or training.



LABOUR MARKET

Employment and unemployment

	Employed population (thousands)	Unemployed population (thousands)	Employment rate (16-64, men)	Employment rate (16-64, women)	Unemployment rate (men)	Unemployment rate (women)
2015	17,866	5,056	64.0	53.4	20.8	23.5
2016	18,342	4,481	65.8	55.1	18.1	21.4
2017	18,825	3,917	67.6	56.5	15.7	19.0
2018	19,328	3,479	69.0	57.8	13.7	17.0
2019	19,779	3,248	69.9	58.8	12.4	16.0
2020	19,202	3,531	67.3	56.6	13.9	17.4
2021	19,834	3,476	68.7	58.6	13.2	16.8
2022	20,548	3,079	70.5	60.2	11.4	14.9
2023	21,182	2,938	71.3	61.7	10.7	13.9
2024	21,654	2,771	71.8	62.6	10.2	12.7
2025	22,221	2,608	72.2	63.3	9.6	12.0
2026*	22,293	2,709	72.2	63.3	9.5	12.3
Source	EPA	EPA	EPA	EPA	EPA	EPA



LABOUR MARKET

Public employment, temporary contracts & part-time employment

	Public employees (% total employed)	Employees with temporary contracts, private sector (% total employees)	Employees with temporary contracts, public sector (% total employees)	Part-time employed (%)
2015	16.7	26.0	21.6	15.7
2016	16.4	26.9	22.5	15.2
2017	16.1	27.4	23.7	15.0
2018	16.3	27.1	25.4	14.6
2019	16.3	25.9	27.7	14.6
2020	17.2	23.0	28.1	14.0
2021	17.3	23.7	31.2	13.9
2022	16.9	18.8	31.6	13.6
2023	16.6	14.0	30.6	13.3
2024	16.4	12.8	28.8	13.6
2025	16.0	12.5	27.4	13.7
2026*	16.4	11.9	26.8	13.6
Source	EPA	EPA	EPA	EPA

EPA: Encuesta de Población Activa.

* First quarter data

Note: The EPA data from 2021 onwards are calculated using a new population base. Employment rate calculated for the 16-64 population. Unemployment rate calculated over the active population (16 and more).



INEQUALITY & POVERTY

Inequality & poverty

	Gini index of equivalised disposable income	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	At-risk-of-poverty rate, 2008 fixed threshold (%)	Severe material deprivation (%)
2014	34.6	22.1	29.9	7.1
2015	34.5	22.3	29.2	6.4
2016	34.1	21.6	26.5	5.8
2017	33.2	21.5	25.5	5.1
2018	33.0	20.7	24.9	5.4
2019	32.1	21.0	21.8	4.7
2020	33.0	21.7	22.8	7.0
2021	32.0	20.4	20.5	7.3
2022	31.5	20.2	20.1	8.1
2023	31.2	19.7	18.7	8.9
2024	30.8	19.5	16.3	8.4
2025				7.6
Source	ECV	ECV	ECV	ECV

ECV: Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida.

Gini index of equivalised disposable income: The extent to which the distribution of equivalised disposable income (net income divided by unit of consumption; modified OECD scale) deviates from a distribution of perfect equity (all individuals obtain the same income). **At-risk-of-poverty rate (%):** Population below the poverty line. Poverty threshold: 60% of median equivalised disposable income (annual net income per unit of consumption; modified OECD scale) in each year. **At-risk-of-poverty rate, 2008 fixed threshold (%):** Population below the poverty line. Poverty threshold: 60% of median equivalised disposable income (annual net income per unit of consumption; modified OECD scale). In this case, the threshold used is the 2008 one. **Severe material deprivation (%):** People with material deprivation in at least 4 items (Europe 2020 Strategy).



SOCIAL PROTECTION

Public expenditure & contributory benefits

	Public expenditure on minimum income benefits (% GDP)	Expenditure on social protection, cash benefits (% GDP)	Contributory benefits						
			Permanent disability, pensions	Permanent disability, average amount (€)	Retirement, pensions	Retirement, average amount (€)	Widowhood, pensions	Widowhood, average amount (€)	Unemployment
2015	0.16	17.0	931,668	923	5,641,908	1,021	2,353,257	631	838,392
2016	0.14	16.9	938,344	930	5,731,952	1,043	2,358,666	638	763,697
2017	0.14	16.6	947,130	936	5,826,123	1,063	2,360,395	646	726,575
2018	0.14	16.8	951,838	946	5,929,471	1,091	2,359,931	664	751,172
2019	0.14	17.3	957,500	975	6,038,326	1,138	2,361,620	712	807,614
2020	0.21	21.9	952,704	985	6,094,447	1,162	2,352,680	725	1,828,489
2021	0.33	20.1	949,765	994	6,165,349	1,190	2,353,987	740	922,856
2022	0.35	18.4	951,067	1,035	6,253,797	1,254	2,351,703	778	773,227
2023	0.42	18.5	945,963	1,119	6,367,671	1,375	2,351,851	852	801,091
2024		18.7	965,412	1,163	6,484,984	1,443	2,351,531	896	840,127
2025			1,026,943	1,209	6,594,140	1,506	2,348,268	935	864,169
2026*			1,057,723	1,254	6,676,034	1,567	2,343,501	973	908,999
Source	MTES	Eurostat	MTES	MTES	MTES	MTES	MTES	MTES	MTES

Non contributory benefits

	Non-contributory benefits		
	Unemployment	Disability	Retirement
2015	1,102,529	198,891	253,838
2016	997,192	199,762	254,741
2017	902,193	199,120	256,187
2018	853,437	196,375	256,842
2019	912,384	193,122	259,570
2020	1,017,429	188,670	261,325
2021	969,412	184,378	262,177
2022	882,585	179,967	265,831
2023	875,969	175,792	272,188
2024	869,316	171,353	282,403
2025	916,498	167,868	292,951
2026	920,462	165,386	298,161
Source	MTES	MTES	MTES

MTES: Ministerio de Trabajo y Economía Social.

* January to April data, but for unemployment and non-contributory pensions (January-March).

Expenditure on social protection, cash benefits (% GDP): Includes benefits for: sickness or disability, old age, survivors, family and children, unemployment, housing, social exclusion and other expenses. **Public expenditure on minimum income benefits (% GDP):** Minimum insertion wage and migrants' allowances and other benefits.



HEALTH

Expenditure & primary care staff

	Public expenditure (% GDP)	Private expenditure (% GDP)	Private expenditure (% total expenditure)	Primary care doctors per 1,000 people assigned	Primary care nurses per 1,000 people assigned
2015	6.1	2.6	29.7	0.76	0.64
2016	6.0	2.5	29.5	0.76	0.65
2017	5.9	2.6	30.5	0.77	0.65
2018	6.0	2.7	30.8	0.77	0.66
2019	6.1	2.7	30.6	0.78	0.67
2020	7.6	2.9	27.9	0.78	0.66
2021	7.2	2.7	27.4	0.77	0.66
2022	6.8	2.5	27.1	0.78	0.70
2023	6.6	2.4	26.8	0.79	0.74
2024	6.5	2.5	27.2	0.79	0.76
Source	Eurostat	OECD	OECD	INCLASNS	INCLASNS

Other staff & waiting times

	Medical specialists per 1,000 inhabitants	Specialist nurses per 1,000 inhabitants	Patients waiting for a first consultation in specialised care per 1,000 inhabitants ¹	Average waiting time for a first consultation in specialised care (days) ¹	Patients waiting for a non- urgent surgical intervention per 1,000 inhabitants ¹	Average waiting time for non-urgent surgery (days) ¹
2015	1.85	3.19	43.4	58	12.2	89.0
2016	1.90	3.27	45.7	72	13.7	115.0
2017	1.93	3.38	45.9	66	13.1	106.1
2018	1.98	3.45	62.5	96	14.8	129.0
2019	1.97	3.50	63.7	88	15.5	121.5
2020	2.02	3.74	53.6	99	15.1	147.8
2021	2.11	3.90	77.2	89	15.4	122.9
2022	2.14	3.87	85.4	95	17.1	120.1
2023	2.15	3.87	81.5	101	18.1	128.0
2024			83.2	105	17.8	126.0
2025			81.4	96	17.4	119.0
Source	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS	INCLASNS

INCLASNS: Indicadores clave del Sistema Nacional del Salud.

¹ Only in the public health system.

